

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

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MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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I am just receiving my spring stock of...

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They are the best on the market—try them.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND CONFECTIONERY.

I sell cheap for cash. Call and get prices.

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All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

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We have a beautiful range of Scotch and English suitings—the latest. Grand values; neat and nobby. Only \$25.00.

In black Worsteds we are showing a full line. Any price you wish from \$22.50 up to \$35.00

SEE OUR CHOICE \$19.00, ALSO  
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To speak of confectionery is to think of

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HE always has on hand a choice stock of pure fresh candies, apples, oranges, lemons, bananas and all other fruits in season.

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THE warm weather and hot winds make you hot and feverish; keep an even temperature by trying a dish of delicious Ice Cream.

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Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

Painting, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.

All orders promptly executed; satisfaction guaranteed....

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Leave orders at McWilliam's boarding house.

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Lumber and Building... Material...

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

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\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$

## Are You Desirous

.. of ..

## Saving Money?

\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$

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If so don't buy from us your

(1) Wall Papers Prepared Kalsomine Jasper Wall Finish Paints (all kinds)

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GLOVES AND Hosiery

WE have a big line of all sizes and qualities. See our leader in ladies' at 10c, also 15c and 20c. and so on up to \$1.00 a pair; also ladies' tan and brown cashmere and cotton. Fine line of sizes in children's tan cotton hose, also plain and ribbed cotton and cashmere and prices of course very low.

50 CTS.

JUST take a look at the bargains! All the Chalmers' stock of stiff felt hats up to \$2.50 and \$3.00 going at 50c. to clear. Men's colored shirts 50c.; men's flannel-ette shirts, grand values, 50c. UNDERWEAR. — A big range of the best values we ever offered at 50c. each.....

.. T. W. Robinson.

See us for Ladies' Underwear.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

## MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

Economy Recommended to the Council Owing to the Condition of Treasury.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the town Council convened in the Clerk's office on Monday evening, with His Worship Mayor Bogue in the chair. There were only three Councilors present, namely, Hannah, Herrier and Smale.

Accounts and communications were read by the Clerk as follows: Application from the Secretary of the School Board for \$1,000; O. B. Fysh, making up weigh scale accounts, \$2.00; and H. U. Korison, hauling dirt on streets, \$13.40. The Clerk also presented a petition for a sidewalk by the residents of 8th Avenue.

Inspector Battell submitted a report of the water hauled and help hired by him at the fire on the evening of May 9th. The report was referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee to be looked into and reported upon at the next meeting.

Pursuant to instructions at the previous meeting the Finance Committee reported as follows:—“Upon looking into the finances of the town there is cash on hand \$3,513.75, out of which will have to be paid \$3,200.00 to the school board; \$653.41 as instalments on debentures; and \$355.00 for Inspector and Clerk's salaries making a total of \$4,208.51. There will also be other expenses of minor importance which will have to be met during the year. The above figures show a deficit of \$795.00, which we expect to meet out of licenses due the town in June and revenue from the weigh scales. There will also be some small sums continually coming into the Treasury from income from the town hall, poll tax, dog tax, etc., etc., which will be necessary to meet the running expenses of the municipality. We find that for the present we are compelled to recommend to the Council that the different committees be requested to refrain from any further expenditures only when strictly necessary. We would refer you to Sec. 7 of Part IV of the Municipal Ordinance of 1894, in which you will see it is necessary to submit estimates on or before the 15th of July, at which time a fuller statement will again be submitted to the Council.”

The report of the Finance Committee was, on motion by Herrier, seconded by Hannah, received and adopted.

The Treasurer submitted the following statement for the month ending April 30th, 1897:

To balance from March.....	\$ 3,771.58
Hall rent for March, Salvation Army.....	8.00
Taxes, Roll 1896.....	35.63
Arrears taxes per G. F. Marsh.....	6.00
Town Hall 6 nights, Harry Lindley troupe.....	25.00
License for above troupe.....	8.00
Arrears taxes per J. G. Gordon.....	30.00
Cash for dog tax, J. Rutherford.....	1.00
	\$3,885.21

Times Printing Co.....	\$ 17.00
H. U. Korison.....	60.00
McDonald & Riddell.....	11.40
J. W. Ferguson.....	36.50
H. McDougall.....	210.77
H. McDougall.....	79
Balance on hand.....	3,548.75
	\$3,885.21

Mr. Jas W. Thompson was present and addressed the Council. He said that a complaint had been made against him by several ratepayers on account of some manure he had on his premises for the purpose of raising the lot to a higher level. He asked permission to cover it with earth and guaranteed to remove any nuisance it would cause.

On motion by Coun. Herrier, seconded by Coun. Smale the request was left to the decision of the Health and Relief Committee, who were authorized to have it properly attended to.

Mr. C. A. Gass complained of parties being allowed to tie their teams to his fence and feed them there while in town, and thought the Inspector should look after such parties. If he did not he would be compelled to do so himself.

This led to a general discussion of the condition of the town, and the fire by law but nothing definite was done.

The Board of works were authorized to have four signs painted with proper inscriptions to confine the limits of the nuisance ground.

On motion by Herrier and Hannah the Treasurer was authorized to pay all the accounts rendered.

## LIKES THE SETTLEMENT.

The Liberals Win in Quebec by a Handsome Majority.

The Quebec provincial elections were held on Tuesday, and Conservatives are at a loss to account for the veritable landslide in favor of the Liberals. The result shows 55 Liberals elected to 19 teen Conservatives, a Liberal majority of thirty six. Hon. Mr. Flynn, the Conservative Premier who was returned for Gaspé last election by 702 majority, had a close shave, but was elected by only two majority.

That the Liberals should be victorious was not wholly unexpected, but the overwhelming majority by which they have carried the day was not looked for by even the Liberals themselves. At the last general election in that province the Liberals received a crushing defeat, fifty one Conservatives being elected and only twenty-two Liberals. It seemed hardly probable when the Government held twice as many seats as the Opposition that the latter could at best win by more than a small majority. When one of the Liberal organizers of Quebec ventured to predict that his party would carry fifty seats his own comrades considered him over sanguine. As it turned out he was under the mark, no less than fifty-nine Liberals being elected, or more than three Liberals to one Conservative.

The result is not more surprising than it is significant. The Laurier school settlement did not appear in the campaign as an acknowledged issue, yet the result is, not the less, an indication of the feeling of the people of that province. The party which appealed to them for support in this province was composed mainly of the same men who at the Dominion election had asked them to support Mr. Laurier's candidates. If the people of Quebec felt as has been alleged, that Mr. Laurier, supported by the Liberal members from Quebec, had deceived them and had followed a course opposed to their deepest convictions, if the people of Quebec had felt thus we may be sure that they would not have given their confidence to the same party in provincial affairs. On the contrary, if the people of Quebec disapproved of Mr. Laurier's course we may feel sure that the Conservatives, during the campaign, would have done as Mr. Mercier did when he introduced the execution of Riel into provincial politics. They would have urged the habitant to condemn the party which had betrayed him, and to express his views so that Quebec members at Ottawa might know what their constituents desired of them.

## A Dog's Instinct

Our Animal Friends contains the following anecdote which explains itself and will be interesting to our readers: At Moose Jaw, a small town far out on the Canadian prairie, there lives a large Newfoundland dog whose mode of support is peculiar. His master, a lonely settler, died, leaving his dog, then about two years old, homeless. For some time he wandered about, lodging where he could, but as winter drew near he sought more comfortable quarters, and took up his abode at the railway station.

Now why should one suppose that a prairie railway station would make a good home for a dog? To be sure, the men employed there were kind to him and noticed and petted him, but one would imagine that the question of food at such a place would be puzzling. Yet the dog went miles and miles before he fixed on this place as his quarters; and not without reason, for the Canadian Pacific Railroad train, as it passes through Moose Jaw, has a dining car always attached, and from that the knowing dog gets his daily food. By every little coaxing art he wheedles the cook into remembering his needs, and sits before the window where that functionary may be seen preparing for meals.

Many a scrap and bone finds its way to the knowing dog. If he is not noticed, he goes to the car door and scratches gently. He is a fine, handsome fellow with a very intelligent face. Everyone notices him, and the cook is not his only patron by any means. He welcomes the arrival of every passenger train with effusive tail-wagging and every sign of canine delight, but the freight and cattle trains have no interest for him; he scarcely troubles himself to walk in their direction.

## SUNDAY'S FIRE.

E. A. Baker & Co.'s Warehouse Destroyed—Loss about \$1,000.00.

About half past ten Sunday evening fire broke out in a large warehouse belonging to E. A. Baker & Co., situated at the rear of the store on Main street. As there is no proper fire alarm, it remained for a few belated citizens, who happened to discover the fire, to haul the “chemical” to the scene, and in their frantic efforts to save adjoining buildings the only source of fire protection in the town but fair to go up in smoke with the property it was brought to protect, and from henceforth will bear the scars of Sunday evening's experience. Fortunately there was no wind, or the greater part of the town might now be in ashes. A smart shower during the evening had soaked the neighboring roofs and greatly assisted the impromptu bucket brigade in their efforts to keep the fire from spreading. As it was several adjacent buildings were severely scorched. The “chemical” would also have assisted greatly in this work, but owing to the hose bursting at the commencement it was for a time rendered useless. A small concrete oil house close to the burning building was known to contain besides inflammables, a large quantity of gunpowder. Several young men, braving the intense heat, broke the door open and removed the powder and oil. The origin of the fire is entirely unknown. Some think it was caused by the nice gnawing matches; but this seems unreasonable as the matches were on the lower flat of the building, and the fire when discovered was in the upper story, which was used as a hay loft. Others are of the opinion that it was caused by some party taking refuge in the loft for the night and carelessly lighting his pipe while there. However both these theories are only conjectures. Mr. Baker estimates his loss at about \$1,000, which will be partly covered by insurance.

## The Flack Case.

The coroner's jury completed their labors in connection with the Flack case on Wednesday of this week. The verdict rendered, according to the evidence given and to the best of their knowledge, was to the effect that the child died at time of birth through neglect.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered the case was brought before W. C. Sanders, Justice of the Peace, who was assisted by Messrs. A. H. a Court and Jas. Stemmson, Justices from Dandurn and Pasqua respectively. The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. T. C. Johnstone, prosecuted.

After hearing evidence the court acquitted Flack on the charge of concealment of birth; but committed the girl for trial on the charge with the intention to conceal the birth of a child, she did wrongfully neglect to provide proper assistance which caused the death of the child.

She was taken to Regina jail last evening, but bail will be immediately applied for.

The severest penalty for the crime meted out by the law is seven years' imprisonment.

## Death of Mrs. Wellington.

It was a shock to the whole community to learn yesterday forenoon of the sudden death of Mrs. Jno. Wellington, which occurred about half past six o'clock that morning. She had not been in good health for some time, but it was only last Friday that any serious thoughts were entertained. Death was caused by erysipelas followed by congestion of the lungs.

Mrs. W. Wellington was a member of the Methodist church and also of the local lodge of Royal Templars. She possessed many estimable qualities by which she gained and retained the respect of all who knew her. A husband and two children aged three and thirteen years are left to mourn the loss of a wife and mother. Deceased was in her 35th year.

The funeral will take place tomorrow from the residence on High street, and will be conducted by the Rev. T. Ferner, who will hold a short service before proceeding to the cemetery. The Royal Templars will attend in a body and from their number the pall bearers will be chosen.

To the bereaved husband and family we tender our sincerest sympathy.







## THE HOME.

## THREE GOOD RECIPES.

It is evident that the Triple Alliance has been considerably weakened by the events of the past year. Whatever be said to the contrary, Prince Bismarck's disclosure of his own treachery in conspiring with Russia against Austria has shaken the latter's faith in her German ally, and the two powers are, further, not in accord on the eastern question. Germany not sharing Austria's fear of Constantinople, Italy, through her recent commercial treaty with France, has drawn nearer to her former friend and liberator, desires to approach nearer still and to curtail her military expenditure, and in the hope of securing a plebiscite to that end, will order new elections next month. Apart from the greater benefit to be gained from a better understanding with France, the Roman government is doubtless fully alive to the fact that its recent policy has brought it nothing but embarrassment and discredit, and that the alliance in which it has trusted refused to save it from humiliation in Africa. Just now Italy's safest ally would be England, the interests of the two powers in the Mediterranean being identical, though in the long run her best position would be that of independence, choosing now one ally and then another as circumstances might dictate. The alliance thus grows weaker and weaker, and although it would be unsafe to predict its speedy dissolution, it is difficult to believe that it will be maintained many years, or that when it breaks up, both the great European leagues will not be recast on more natural lines. That between France and Russia is far more incongruous than that which unites the central powers, for it binds a nation whose cardinal principle is civil and religious liberty to an absolute monarchy, whose chief motive in the alliance is not friendship or community of interest, but financial gain.

The natural ally of France is England, each representing in differing degree the democratic principle of self-government, and each influenced both in its domestic and foreign policy by that principle. The natural allies of Russia, on the other hand, are Germany and Austria, the three representing the monarchical power in Europe, and pledged to maintain that power against the advancing wave of democracy. Each of these groups have common interests which tend to cement their union, France and England desiring to expand in Africa, and the question of Egypt and Tangiers once settled, able to do so without friction. The other group might, if allied, dominate Europe from Scandinavia to the Black sea, and divide the Ottoman empire and the minor Balkan states between them, as they once partitioned Poland. The two alliances thus formed might last fifty years, might without conflict and often in union do a great work for civilization, and could so diminish armaments that taxation would be greatly reduced, and with it the spread of socialism. Race hatreds and the jealousies of dynasties may prevent for a long time, if not permanently, a coalition of the imperial powers, but no such obstacles stand in the way of an Anglo-French alliance, while the preservation of peace between them for four-fifths of a century shows that their interests are not so antagonistic as they are made to appear.

Since the assassination of Nasr-ed-din, the late Persian king of kings, little has been heard of the kingdom over which he ruled, his successor, Mozaffer ed-din being left to carry out the policy of the Kaiser house without much notice from the world. His father governed like an Asiatic despot of an evil type, thinking only of his own autocracy and his personal fortune, though he committed great power to his grand vizier, a strong man with unusual capacity for work, who wielded it in obedience to his master. Late reports, however, state that the son has decided to abolish the office of vizier, and following the example of the czar and the sultan to govern himself, with the assistance of a cabinet of twelve responsible ministers. In the western world, where government by committee is the common form, the change would attract little attention, but in the Oriental world it is a radical one, the wisdom of which may be seriously questioned. For the existence of a vizier usually insured that a strong man should have the right of general control, the shah reigning if competent, but if weak or frivolous, power falling to the vizier who, however corrupt, was generally able and experienced. The authority of the throne was thus maintained, and with it the power of keeping the administration working at full energy, and the Kaiser dynasty has owed not a little to grand viziers who have in this way protected the throne while wielding its powers.

Moreover, it is very doubtful whether the new cabinet will not prove an embarrassment rather than an assistance to the shah, because of the improbability of its working harmoniously, and because the shah will want to govern himself and be seen doing so. Orientalers are proverbially jealous, and the cabinet is sure to become involved in broils, thus compelling the shah to decide between parties, a more exhausting process than to settle matters himself in the first instance. To retain his autocracy, moreover, he must give the final orders himself, whatever the cabinet may decide, and will want to do so only from fear of committing authority to other hands which may be used as a weapon against himself.

## THE HOME.

## THREE GOOD RECIPES.

**Graham Gems.**—Beat one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little salt together, adding one heaping cupful of Graham flour in which a teaspoonful of baking powder is mixed, and one cupful of sweet milk, or, same amount of flour without the baking powder, and one cupful of sour milk in which one-half teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Mix quickly and pour into greased gem pans. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. This recipe makes eight gems.

**Apple Float.**—This is a simple and delicious dessert. Take one quart of water, one cupful of sugar, the juice and pulp of two lemons, five tarts, juicy apples, and four tablespoonfuls of corn starch. Put the water on to boil. Moisten the corn starch with a little cold water and cook slowly for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Take from the fire, add the sugar, lemon juice and pulp. Peel, core and chop the apples and add them to the boiling corn starch over the fire, and stand away to cool. Serve cold with sugar and cream.

**Cranberry Tart.**—One pint of berries, carefully washed and picked over. Add one cupful of granulated sugar, in which has been stirred a very little flour to absorb the juice. Make a paste like the following: One cupful of lard, the white of one egg, three tablespoonfuls of ice water, one tablespoonful of salt, one-quarter of a heaping teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-quarter of an even teaspoonful of soda, and a little sugar. Roll out to which add the cream of tartar well mixed. Three and a half cupfuls will be about right. Beat the white of the egg and sugar together, add the tartar and the wetting and mix slightly. Roll one-quarter of an inch thick. The cooler it is the better it will be. Bake in tart molds or cut into squares, fill with cranberries, fold over and bake.

## CHICKEN.

The monks and friars of the old monasteries are said to have had a decided weakness for the epicurean flavor of a good, fat capon, and a French king once voiced an aspiration that his realm might be so prosperous that every peasant might on Sunday have a nice young pullet in the pot. Poultry has always been highly esteemed as a table delicacy, and a chicken is a treat in the house of a poor country. The farmer's wife who has a fine flock of fowls at her door need never despair of being able to get up an acceptable meal at short notice.

The plump young cockerel or the tender pullet sacrificed to the exigencies of the table should never go direct from the yard to the pot "before the crow has fairly let his throat." Like any other meat intended for human consumption, the animal should be allowed to leave it and the flesh become perfectly cold. It will be tender if it stands over night, or even for a day or two in cold water.

To prepare a chicken for the table it should be drawn at once, for the entrails quickly taint the flesh; washed thoroughly in three waters, in the first of which a little soda is put, then wiped dry, the head and feet removed, and hung up until it is to be cooked. Some good recipes for preparing chicken in different ways follow:

**Roast Chicken.**—Stuff the hollow in the body and also the craw with force meat, but do not pack it in. To do so makes the stuffing heavy. Sew up the body and draw the skin covering the crop up to the neck and fasten it with a cord. Bind the legs and wings close to the body with a strip of tape or cord. Unless the chicken is very fat, lay a few slices of fat pork or bacon in the pan and the chicken on top. Pour a quart of boiling water over the bird, and every ten minutes if you use an open dripping-pan, every half hour if you cook in a roaster; each time dip up a ladleful of the water, and add it to the pan. Cook fifteen minutes to the pound. A quarter of an hour before it is done dip melted butter all over it, then dredge with flour. Uncover and let it brown. Chop the giblets fine, stir a spoonful of browned flour wet up with cold water into the baking-pan gravy, let it boil up, season and add the giblets. For the stuffing take a cup of fine bread crumbs, moisten with a tablespoonful of butter, season with salt, pepper, a bit of parsley, sage, onion and thyme are too coarse and destroy the delicate flavor of the chicken.

**Broiled Chicken.**—Split the chicken down the back, leaving the breast whole. Rub with melted butter; grease the broiler and lay the chicken on it, breast upward. Cover and cook till the juice dripping on the coals threatens to smoke; then lift the broiler and then to avoid this. Allow about ten minutes to the pound. When half done, turn to cook the other side. Remove to a hot platter and season with butter. A teaspoonful of lemon juice and as much fine parsley put with the butter are an improvement to the taste of many.

**Roast Chicken.**—Joint the fowl, dust the pieces with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg, then in salted and peppered cracker crumbs. Make two tablespoonfuls of butter hot in a baking-pan, lay the chicken in it, cover, and roast in the oven half an hour, or till nicely browned.

**Smothered Chicken.**—Take a chicken not over a year old, split up as for broiling, lay in a pan or spider, season with salt and pepper, pour over it a cup of boiling water or weak soup stock. Cover and cook fifteen or twenty minutes to the pound. Turn the chicken when half done. Turn the breast upward again, baste well with the gravy, dredge with flour, and set it in the oven to brown. Thicken the gravy with browned butter and serve in a bowl or gravy boat.

**Chicken Pie.**—Cut up two chickens, cover with cold water and stew gently till done. Remember to skim thoroughly. Take out the meat, add a stalk or two of celery, salt, pepper, and a little butter. This is for the gravy. Line a pan or baking-dish with a rich crust made as for short biscuit, only rolled thinner. Lay the chicken in, letting the bones lie toward the centre of the pie in order not to interfere with the carving. Put bits of butter among the pieces of chicken, and a few small scraps of the crust, put in a few spoonfuls of the gravy as above, then cover with the crust and bake

the crust is done. Thicken the remaining gravy to pass with the pie. Turkey may be cooked in any of the above ways. Oysters make a nice addition to the stuffing for turkey. They should be chopped fine.

## HOME HINTS.

**Lamp burners** should be washed frequently and occasionally boiled in a solution of washing soda. Dust and burnt wick accumulate upon them, and unless they are thoroughly cleaned, a good light is impossible.

A good sweetbread salad is made by first balancing the sweetbreads after taking them from the cold water in which they have stood for one hour in order to draw out the blood. Take the skin off and then put a bit of butter into a sauce pan and stew the sweetbreads with a little water, soup stock or a teaspoonful of beef extract. When quite tender cut each sweetbread in four or six slices and place on lettuce, pouring over all a mayonnaise or any other cold sauce.

Mildew may be removed from linen by the application, with a brush on both sides of the linen, of a little soft soap, a little powdered starch, a pinch of salt, and the juice of a lemon. Leave the article on the grass twenty-four hours, and repeat the application if necessary.

To purify the water cooler, either porcelain or zinc lined, pour a little vinegar on a clean cloth and wipe it well once or twice a week.

To clean the silver spoons and forks in every day use, wash them with a cloth dipped in baking soda, then polish them with a little piece of chamois skin.

Though not as choice as embroidery, linen is now sometimes marked with indelible ink in a fashion so artistic that it looks like etching, as the crests and letters of any size, in any text, are done to order.

Instead of keeping sugar, tea, oatmeal and other groceries in the paper bags in which they are sent from the store put them at once in small wooden boxes or large jars with tight fitting covers. A great deal of strength will be lost if the groceries are kept carelessly in the paper bags, and the untidy appearance of the pantry shelves, the inconvenience and the waste that is sure to be great in the course of the year by the spilling of the paper bags, and the loss of the contents of the pantry shelves.

In giving medicine in liquid form to an infant, place the point of the spoon in the child's mouth, and administer it in this way it will be impossible for the child to choke or eject the medicine.

## SOME GOOD RECIPES.

**Braised Mutton.**—Remove the tough membrane and the superfluous fat from a thick piece of mutton, leg or shoulder. Cut in pieces a small carrot, an onion and a thick slice of turnip. Put them in the bottom of a pan or kettle with a tight-fitting cover without solder. Wipe the meat and lay that also in the pan. Add about three cups of boiling water, cover the dish and put it in the oven. If a leg or tender piece, cook two hours; if a tough piece, cook three hours in a very slow oven. When half done turn the meat over, add two teaspoonfuls of salt, also peppercorns and a little bag of herbs if liked. Uncover and let the meat brown for the last half hour. Take up the meat and thicken enough of the liquid for gravy, using a tablespoonful of flour to a cup and a half of the liquid. If the liquid is not brown, make a brown sauce.

**Brown Sauce.**—Brown two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add a pinch of onion powder, and a pinch of salt, and cook two cups of hot water or stock or one cup water and one cup of strained tomato.

**Macaroni.**—Break one-quarter of a pound of macaroni into inch pieces; put into three pints of boiling salted water and boil rapidly for half an hour. Drain and pour cold water over. Make a brown sauce. Put half the macaroni into a baking dish; sprinkle over it three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, then half the sauce, then the rest of the macaroni and sauce, with one tablespoonful of cheese on top. Bake fifteen minutes.

**Curd Cheese Cake.**—Take a pint and a half of new milk, and curdle it with a teaspoonful of strong rennet. Break the curd with a wooden spoon, and drain the whey from it. Add to the curd one well-beaten egg, a dessert-spoonful of brandy, a tablespoonful of sugar, and a pinch of salt, and mix well. Flavor with grated lemon rind to taste. Line some patty pans with good puff paste, fill with the mixture, and bake.

## THE ITALIAN ARMY.

In a High State of Efficiency—Efforts to Make Good Cavalry.

Those who suppose that the Italian army is of little value because it has been beaten by the Abyssinians are much in error. As a matter of fact, both the infantry and the cavalry are in a high state of efficiency.

If we compare the two branches, however we shall find that the infantry is far ahead of the cavalry, and the main reason is because the latter is much in need of a supply of suitable horses. This is a subject which has been engaging the attention of Italian generals for some time, and various measures have been adopted in the hope of solving the difficult problem. Horses have been bought in foreign countries, prizes have been offered to Italian horse breeders, and depots have been established at Persano Palmanova, Porto Venere, and Legnano, the object being to produce a breed of good, strong, and cheap horses.

Still a reform of this kind cannot be effected in a short time, and the army must therefore before the Italian cavalry can be either as efficient or as numerous as is desirable. All the officers are aware of this, and they are doing their best to hasten the good time when they can confront any cavalry in Europe and say, "We are just as good, as you are."

## PRACTICAL FARMING.

## KICKING COWS.

Mr. W. C. Rockwood writes in The Country Gentleman upon this practical topic, and among other things says: It is not to be wondered at if at first she is fearful and suspicious. The newly awakened maternal emotions cause her to mistrust harm to her calf, and when it comes to manipulating the udder this of itself is an entirely new and strange operation—one to which she must become accustomed before she will allow a man to sit down beside her, and without a protest, allow him to go to work on her teats with the energy which the average milkmaid expends at such a time.

If the young mother steps about, or in any other way manifests her resentment to this operation, she is commanded to "go" in no gentle terms—the very tone of itself being sufficient to frighten her more. I sometimes wonder that there are so many gentle cows, for with the treatment which countless thousands of them receive every proportion of them to become vicious. The greatest stress should be placed on the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in dealing with the heifer, for once the habit of kicking is firmly established, the animal will kick whether there is any apparent cause for it or not. Indeed, it often looks to an observer as if she did it out of pure cussedness, as many a man can testify.

With some cows a strap or rope drawn tightly around the body just in front of the udder will prevent spilled milk as well as spoiled temper, but others will not yield to this treatment. Blows are perfectly useless, besides being barbarous and an injury to the cow. Others can be kept quiet by tying or buckling a strap or rope around the hind legs, crossing it between them. This does not allow the cow to move her hind feet, but I have seen cows who were so frightened from this that they were controlled with difficulty. The best plan is to have a rope of the proper length so arranged as to buckle or snap around the right hind leg just at the ankle, the other end being made fast permanently to the wall, or a post behind her. This has the advantage that the cow can get her feet forward to kick, and after a few attempts she usually gives it up, and on entering the stall will put her foot back to receive the milk without being told to do so. It takes but a few minutes to secure her in this way against doing any damage, and there are few men who can milk a kicking cow, and preserve an even temper. The cows are sometimes good reasons why a cow should kick; yet this is rarely taken into consideration. Physical pain may result from the kicking, but when the milk is drawn; yet many a cow has been abused for showing any disposition toward resenting the injury. Keep one or more cans of carbolic vasoline in the stable and insist that every cow with sore teats receive an application of it after each milking. There is a great difference in milkers; some are much more harsh than others, and I know but one man who made every cow he milked have sore teats; that man as could be seen, were much, and the nails not long. He was, moreover, one of the most rapid milkers I ever saw, yet every cow which he milked got sore teats before he had milked her very long; and if a change was made the same thing happened to these, while the first ones got well under some other man's milking.

## WORMS IN TIMBER.

This subject has been frequently touched by correspondents for cooperative journals. Every one seems to have an experience differing somewhat from other cooperation men. My experience, says a writer in Barrel and Box, is that the last year has been much more of a kind to learn something than ever before. I had a contract with a hoop man to take all the hoops he could produce in a certain territory, requiring him to cup his hoop stock early in February and March, so as to prevent the breeding of worms. The spring was early, and when warm weather brought the fly there never was a season in which the worms in hickory timber, that was cut early or late, were so bad. Every earload was full of the worm, it seems, as we put the wood away in dark cellars to prevent them from being in range of the fly, but we were too late. Some men who bought them of us were panic-stricken when they found their whole supply of material ruined with worms. I tried to devise means to find some way to kill the worm in hoops, but must say I made a failure. One thing I learned I will give to the public. A man of experience told me that if the poles are well sprinkled with brine the fly does not light on it. They must be under shelter, of course, to retain the salt. Another is that the poles may be covered with any light wooden substance, such as shavings or sawdust, and the fly can't get to it to sting the egg into the bark of the pole.

Certain it is, let the pole be cut early or late, the fly, if it be wet, springing, will try to get in its work, and such precaution as this may protect others. It came to me as information after I had the worm in the hoop, and once in the pole, there is nothing that will save the hoop from the worm when once in the wood, and the weather warm enough to hatch it out. When this is the case, I think the best way would be to put the pole in a hopper in the sun, and let them eat and come out. In this way, hoops spread out are not likely to be eaten if not already wormy, and the worm will eat his way out as the hoop gets hard from the heat of the sun, and the worm can do but little damage except in his present hiding place. Much damage is often experienced by men who are not well versed in taking care of hoops by stacking them up under leaky sheds. Not rains fall and leak through on them, and the result is the wood will become wormy, the bark slip, and your stock is damaged irreparably. A dry, dark cellar is a good place for hoops, but an open shed, if they are not stung with

the fly, is just as good, providing it does not leak, or the rain cannot blow in on the ends and cause the bark to slip because of heat and moisture. Oak hoops become wormy sometimes, but are so likely to damage in this way as the hickory stock. The easiest hoop damaged is chestnut. The pole is tenacious to life and growth, and partakes of the moisture of the ground; if set with big end downward in a damp place, it commences to sprout and grow. This, of course, ruins it for cooage purposes. If the poles are split early in the spring among hoofs shaved out put away in the dry, they will keep one season, but if permitted to have too much moisture, will dry rot or get brown under the bark because of its bark becoming dotted, and then the hoop is of no value. A hoop that is white and bright under the bark will be found to be a good chestnut hoop grown the life of the bark is gone, and it will peel when taken for use and can never be used on first-class twig work.

## RAISING ONIONS.

Every one who has adopted the plan of sowing onion seed in boxes and then transplanting the young seedlings, is convinced that in one respect this is preferable to the old way of sowing the seeds in drills where the plants are to remain. W. N. Craig writes to "Garden and Forest" that not one-sixth as much seed is needed as with the old method, and the little labor involved in pricking out the young plants is more than offset by the great saving of time in weeding and thinning under the old system. Hardly any manual work in the garden is more troublesome than weeding among small onions, but when the plants are set out in rows, the time before they are set out many of the weeds are killed, and besides that, the young plants are of sufficient size to be seen, and there is less trouble in working among them. Mr. Craig says that by the new plan, as it is called, although it has been practiced for a good while by individuals, an even crop of onions can be raised with less trouble and less liable to attacks from cut worms and wire worms. He sows the seed about the middle of February in ordinary seed boxes, with a compost of loam with dried and pulverized manure. About the middle of March these boxes are transferred to the frame where the plants are hardened off gradually. The young plants are set out early in April in rows two feet apart and six or eight inches between the plants, according to the variety. Where the plants are set out in rows, they are set out in rows two feet apart and six or eight inches between the plants, according to the variety. Where the plants are set out in rows, they are set out in rows two feet apart and six or eight inches between the plants, according to the variety. Where the plants are set out in rows, they are set out in rows two feet apart and six or eight inches between the plants, according to the variety.

## NOT SO CRAZY AS HE SEEMED.

A Lunatic's Reason for Pushing a Wheelbarrow with the Wrong Side Up.

At Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, they have among the assembled lunatics many who are not too violent or too mischievous to be allowed to roam about the grounds. Recently the superintendent has given occupation to some of these "trusties" by utilizing them in carrying on the improvements about the asylum grounds. Some of them have been set to trundling bricks in wheelbarrows.

A few days ago one of the attendants saw a gray-bearded wheelbarrow man pushing solemnly through a side path, pushing before him a wheelbarrow turned upside down.

"Here you," cried the attendant, "hold on."

The lunatic stopped with a weary sigh.

"Well," he said, "what is it?"

"What are you doing with that wheelbarrow?"

"Friend," replied the crazy man, with patient courtesy, "if you had watched me carefully you would have seen what I was doing with the wheelbarrow. I was pushing it friend. I will now push it some more."

He started on.

"Hold up a minute," protested the attendant. "Don't you see that it is foolish to push a wheelbarrow that is upside down?"

"Foolish?" said the lunatic. "Not on your life. It is foolish. I am not so crazy as I look, friend. Yesterday I kept my wheelbarrow right side up and a pie-faced Irishman came along and turned it full of bricks. I know better, now."

## A MAN OF WEIGHT.

Death of Thomas N. Bowers at a New York Hospital.

An autopsy on the body of the heaviest man in New York was performed in the Bellevue Hospital the other day. The man was Thomas N. Bowers. He was five feet six inches in height and was the same size—66 inches—around the waist. He weighed about 500 lbs. He was only 32 years old. Up to four years ago Bowers was not very much over the normal weight for his height. Two years ago his weight suddenly began to increase rapidly and he went to a hospital. He apparently enjoyed perfect health, though he continued to increase in size and weight. He would eat at one meal more than four average persons, and if he did not get this amount of food he appeared to suffer intensely. Last week he took cold, which developed into pneumonia. His size was against him and he died. It took seven days to carry the body from the cot in the hospital to the morgue.

## SIXTY-TWO YEARS AN M. P.

To represent one constituency for sixty-two years in the British House of Commons is somewhat of a record. Mr. Charles Pelham Villiers, who is called the "Father of the House of Commons," has represented Wolverhampton for that time without interruption. He recently celebrated his 95th birthday at his London residence, and received the congratulations of a large circle of friends of both political parties. The right honorable gentleman takes a great interest in public affairs and spends much time reading and attending to his correspondence.

## EUROPE'S COLONIES.

Of All the Powers Spain Alone is Failing Steadily Behind.

The only one of the European countries having colonial possessions which are failing in respect of number, wealth, and population, is Spain, once the chief colonial power of the European continent. While other governments have been extending their influence and possessions, Spain has been falling in the rear, and the reason for this is seen clearly in Cuba and the Philippines. Wasteful, oppressive, mercenary, and inefficient government are the direct causes.

In a census of the colonial possessions of Governments made twenty years ago, it appeared that the total colonial possessions of Great Britain covered 7,000,000 square miles, or more than six-fifths the extent of the United Kingdom, and had a population of about 200,000,000. France had foreign colonies exclusive of Algeria, covering 4,000,000 square miles, with a population of 2,500,000. The colonial possessions of Spain, the remnant of the heritage from Spain's navigators, covered an area of 11,500,000 square miles, and a population of 8,500,000. Germany, newly established as a united Government, had no foreign colonies; neither did any of the German States. The Netherlands covered 666,000 square miles, and had a population of 24,000,000. Belgium had no colonies. Denmark's colonies were chiefly islands, the total population being about 50,000. Norway and Sweden had one small island, and Portugal had colonies covering 4,000,000 square miles, with a population of 4,000,000. Since that time most European Governments have extended their territory.

The British empire now covers 11,000,000 square miles, of which only 130,000 are in the United Kingdom. The population of the English colonies is 340,000,000. The colonies of France cover 2,800,000 square miles, and have a population of 21,000,000. The area of the colonies of the Netherlands is 700,000 miles, and the population is 29,000,000. There are nearly 6,000,000 subjects of the German empire in Africa, and 8,000,000 of Belgium. The Russians have spread their colonies, until these have in Asia a population in excess of 30,000,000, the area of their colonies being thirty times greater than that of the home country. Denmark's colonies have spread, though not much, and Italy has appeared among European nations with a few colonies. Spain alone has made no headway. There has been no increase of her possessions or of the population of her colonies. Many districts of Cuba and a few of those of the Philippines have been devastated by war, and the commerce of these colonies with the home country has declined appreciably. The Spaniards are in no position to hope for an extension of their colonial possessions. Indeed, all present indications point to a gradual reestablishment of Spain from much territory that she now rules.

## TALL MEN ARE HANDICAPPED.

Many People are Prejudiced Against Them Because of Their Nature.

Two French physicians who have been making investigations have come forward with a general denunciation of tall men as no good. They instance the giants of the world, who have been proverbially dull and men of gloomy disposition, and then they go on to say that the chances are against phenomenally tall men or even very tall men being bright.

There should, however, be a careful distinction drawn between tall men and giants. Giantism has been demonstrated to be a disease. The victims suffer from a malady which produces an enlargement of the joints, and this, more than any other growth of the bones, produces the extraordinary height. But men within certain limits grow tall without suffering decreased or abnormal mentality. It will not be to denounce the tall men, but the world has seen many examples of his being able to hold his own.

The real reason why the tall men do not come to the front officer is that they are not so much as they are extended. Little men usually bustle about to such an extent that people believe they make up in width of views what they lack in height. Hence the short man's absorbing ambition not to be overlooked they simply overdo the thing and make those whose command of the horizon is larger than theirs appear to get out of the way or the little fellows will run over them. The tall man is almost always looking down on some one, but if anyone believes that in a comfortable situation he should get himself into it for once and discover how unpleasant it is to carry on conversation with the assistance of a telescopic neck it is a lesson he will never forget. Hence the short man easily arrives at the conclusion that the tall man is a misfit, and that he is the only perfect being going. Perfection being accorded him, he might easily conquer the world, but he is spoiled by his own height. This is the only reason why the men under 5 feet 9 inches have more money than those over 5 feet 9 inches.

## TRUSTWORTHY MEN.

Let it once be understood that a man is strictly trustworthy, that he can be counted on in all the ordinary emergencies of life and confidence and unlimited credit are within his reach. Many a man has a reputation of far greater value than any deposit, for that by some accident may be lost or diverted from its legitimate purpose; but the name is a guarantee for all the owner promises. In years past, when valour had a more fixed standard, when there was less speculation and not so much of what is called "trading upon paper" as at present, the statement of a large circle of friends of both political parties. The right honorable gentleman takes a great interest in public affairs and spends much time reading and attending to his correspondence.



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.  
Grayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

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## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

### FIRE BY LAWS AND FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire on Sunday evening again reminded the citizens, and the Council, that the fire protection of the town is altogether inadequate to cope with a fire of any magnitude, for had there been a south east wind as on the day previous, a large portion of the town would have been wiped out. In the first place the fire by-law has not been rigidly enforced. Parties are allowed to build in the fire limits before notifying the chairman of the Board of Works, and when it is found that the structures are not built in accordance with the ordinance, great difficulty is met with, and some hard feeling caused between these parties and the Council, and in order to settle things the matter has to be placed in the hands of the solicitor with instructions to enforce the law. Again parties coming into town are allowed to use vacant lots and back yards as livery stables, and in several places within the fire limits large quantities of old straw have accumulated (greatly to the advantage of fire protection to be sure). But over and above all we are without a fire brigade, and have been for over a year, which is, to say the least, not a very honorable position for a town the size of Moose Jaw to be in. We have a first class chemical fire engine which cost the town considerable, and which was never found to fail when properly managed. But what is the use of a fire engine without a brigade? Just as much use as a locomotive without an engineer; a crowd could get steam up, but poor management and want of experience would lead to fatal results. About a year ago a difference arose between the then organized brigade and the sitting Council, with the result that the members of the brigade resigned in a body. Since that time several efforts have been made with a view to re-organization, but they have all proved failures. Recently the present Council had placed in the office of the Mayor, a list to be signed by those willing to become members of a volunteer fire brigade, stating that when organized they would be met by the Council as far as possible. But for some reason or other the list received no signatures, and the Council came to the conclusion that the ratepayers did not wish a brigade at present.

The present Council should not be held responsible for the actions of any previous one, whether they be right or wrong, and we think that should a brigade be organized they would be treated fairly, and any reasonable expenditure would be made on improvements to the fire department, provided they were consistent with the financial standing of the town. But in face of the high rate of taxation, and the fact that several petitions for sidewalks are now before the Council from ratepayers who have had to wade through mud and water for years, the citizens should endeavor to protect their interests with the least expenditure possible. Nevertheless when it comes down to a question of dollars and cents, we believe it would pay to have a first class brigade, even should it result in a slight increase of taxes. The majority of citizens have their "all" invested in Moose Jaw. If the town is burned out

where are they? Again, with a good fire brigade the board of underwriters would likely lower the rate of insurance, which would in a measure offset any increase in the rate of taxation; whereas with existing conditions, it could not be wondered at if the rate was raised to such an extent that it would bar some from the benefits of insurance.

We think that if the citizens and the Council work together with the one object in view, namely that of self-preservation, it will not be long before Moose Jaw will have fire protection equal to that of any town in the Territories.

Just here a few words in regard to the fire by-law might not be out of place. As was said before it has not been rigidly enforced. The Council are to blame in this respect. Perhaps because the law would be a hardship on some, it was allowed to be transgressed. But it should be remembered that no law can be enforced without being a hardship on somebody. If it would be in the best interests of the town to not enforce the law; then by all means abolish the by-law; but while it stands enforce it to the letter. Better far to have a law rigidly enforced, than a drastic measure not enforced at all.

### ARBITRARY VALUATION.

It is satisfactory to note that the western members of Parliament are making a determined rush to have the scandal, relating to the arbitrary valuation of American agricultural machinery coming into Canada, removed. When the late Conservative Government reduced the duty on binders, mowers and horse rakes some years ago from 35 per cent. to 20 per cent., it lost no time under the pressure of the manufacturers interested, to largely neutralize the benefit that would accrue to the settlers by virtue of the reduction on the machinery imported from the United States. For instance, in the case of McCormick binders, which is the principal machine the western settlers buy, the invoice valuation was raised from \$80 to \$100; so that our people instead of paying duty on \$80 were compelled to pay duty on \$100. Now the price at which the McCormick binders have all along been sold and are still being sold to dealers throughout the United States is \$80 per binder. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the Canadian manufacturers, not content with 20 per cent. protection, were able to bring sufficient to bear on the Government to induce it to raise the valuation of these binders, when imported, to \$100 a piece. The result as we have already pointed out was to force our farmers to pay no 20 per cent as the tariff called for, but 30 or more per cent. Thus the farmers were hoodwinked and victimized. That practice is still being followed, and it was to secure its abolition that the western members supporting the Government, entered such a vigorous protest at Ottawa the other day. These members seem to be resolved that if the Government has failed to reduce the duties on agricultural implements, it must remove the restrictions and give the settlers the benefit they are supposed to derive from a 20 per cent. duty, and which they do not in reality enjoy. The Government has promised investigation and rectification, if the facts are ascertained to be as represented. As there would seem to be no doubt about the facts, the settlers may look for some relief in the duties on binders at any rate.—Tribune.

### INDIA'S FAMINE PROBLEMS.

In fighting the plague among the natives of India the baffling difficulties of the situation are aggravated by habits and customs entrenched in religious faith. There is something distressing in the religious convictions of the Oriental. If he believes the welfare of his soul is of greater moment than the safety of his body he persistently acts in accordance with his faith, and would rather die of the plague than neglect the formalities regarded as necessary to spiritual salvation. In Bombay the efforts of the British authorities to inspect and clean insanitary dwellings and to remove plague sufferers to the hospitals have awakened a violent opposition among the Mohammedan natives. That the family, which is with the Mohammedans a unit, not to be divided, will be separated in affliction, that the sick will be attended by nurses in religious

law polluted, that they cannot have unpolluted water or earth for prayer five times a day, that they cannot face the site of Mecca as death draws near, to repeat "Lailaha Illulla," hear a portion of the Koran, have their mouths closed, make formal repentance nor have their confession witnessed, art among the terrors of the British hospitals—terrors none the less real because inconceivable to other religious faiths. To these have been added the wildest rumors about the authorities poisoning the natives in the hospitals, all tending to arouse native feeling against the scientific treatment of the disease. In one case this feeling broke out in an attack by a Mohammedan mob on a municipal van used for carrying patients to a Bombay hospital. The medical staff, conducting a house to house inspection, discovered in a tenement a youth suffering from the plague and his mother nursing him. The mother refused to allow him to be removed until granted permission to accompany and remain with him in the hospital. Before the van arrived news of the intended removal spread among the natives, and a crowd of two or three hundred gathered in the street. There were many angry demonstrations but the officials, with no fear of violence, entered the tenement without molestation and went upstairs to bring down the patient and his mother. As soon as the van was left unguarded a crowd of Mohammedans and Hindus armed with sticks made an attack on it, smashed it into pieces and threw the fragments about the street. The mission was a double disappointment, as the youth and his mother had been removed to a place of concealment during the absence of the officials. After the van had been demolished the crowd rapidly increased, and its threatening attitude indicated the need of a show of authority. A small detachment of native and foreign soldiers had the desired effect, the mere presence of force being sufficient to quiet the mild Orientals.

In the same tenement a woman was found suffering from the plague and a new van was brought to remove her. When the municipal officers entered the room her husband confronted them, holding a large clasp knife and threatening to stab both her and himself if they attempted to remove her. He was pacified by the assurance that he would be allowed to go with her to the hospital and see that she was kindly treated there. At the hospital it was found that he had concealed the clasp-knife in his pocket, so it was thought dangerous to allow him to remain. These outbursts of antagonism, showing a sentiment universal among a united native population, give some intimation of the difficulties confronting the municipal officers. The Mohammedan sentiment or belief regarding the seclusion of women is another stumbling-block in official efforts toward stamping out the disease. A Mohammedan woman would face death rather than suffer the disgrace of appearing with uncovered face in the presence of any man other than her husband, father or son. The dread of being seen, even for a moment, is so intense with all Mohammedan women that the report of an intended medical inspection of houses and inhabitants created a storm of opposition. In Bombay a petition signed by 15,000 Mohammedans was presented to the Governor, setting forth the "confusion

## R. BOGUE

Felt Hats . . .  
Wall Paper . .  
Carpet Felt . .  
Garden Seeds.

ALL OTHER LINES COMPLETE. R. BOGUE.

Mr. Fielding's budget speech on Thursday contained 48,847 words, which is equal to a good-sized novel. Three-fourths of this was telegraphed from Ottawa to the Globe office after 11 p.m., and had to be got into shape and set in type for the Friday editions. The telegraph company had as many as ten operators despatching matter to the Globe at one time.

Mr. Courtney, honorary treasurer of the Canadian National Indian famine fund, has about closed the books. The 15 of April was the last day on which the subscription lists were open. Stray sums of small amounts have been coming in, however, from outside places during the past two weeks. When everything is in from all sources the total contributions from Canada to the relief of the Indian sufferers will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

In another column we reprint a few verses entitled "The Lady of the Snows," from the pen of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Canadians are grateful to the author for the sentiments of his beautiful little poem, for the good reason that it so generously reflects their own. While mistresses in our own house, we have determined to abide by the Mother's. That is all right, and we are glad it is so well appreciated and so nicely put. But we are not in the least grateful for the title, "Our Lady of the Snows," and we are not surprised that on all sides it has created a very pronounced feeling of displeasure. Our Lady of the Yellow Wheat Fields, or Our Lady of the Ranches, or Our Lady of the Apple Blossoms, although a trifle less poetic perhaps, would have been just as appropriate and would have given a brighter and juster color to the picture. It is hard to quarrel with Mr. Kipling, who meant so well, but Canada is not a land of snows any more than Great Britain is.

### MEDICINE HAT HOSPITAL.

#### Statistics Contained in the Seventh Annual Report.

The seventh annual report of the Medicine Hat hospital has been issued. It is encouraging that the generous aid, financial and otherwise, of its numerous friends throughout the country keeps pace with the steady increase in the general work and demands of the institution. Since the completion of the hospital there has been done charitable work to the extent of 23,289 hospital days, at a total cost to the hospital of \$24,278. Of this amount 5,120 days of charitable work was done in 1896 at a cost of \$5,186. This was 63 1/2 per cent of the total work done in 1896. The income for 1896 was \$9,033, of which \$1,791 were fees from the N. W. T. Government; \$2,275 from donations; \$1,723 from paying patients and \$1,775 from insurance tickets, a system that is satisfactorily increasing. The balance on hand at the end of the year was \$147.59. The principal item on the expenditure side was maintenance, \$6,612. During the year 236 patients were admitted and 612 out patients were treated. Twenty-eight operations were performed. The patients came from over a wide area, extending from Winnipeg to Field, B. C. The average cost of maintenance is \$1,013 per diem, the principal item being \$446 for salaries and wages. Properly qualified nurses are supplied by the hospital for \$1 a day, and nurses have been sent under the system to Regina, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Lethbridge and Donald, B. C. In the Lady Aberdeen woman's hospital twenty-eight cases were treated during the year for which \$550 were received for maintenance. This being the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's reign, the management of the hospital make a special appeal for funds to signalize the event by increasing and extending the utility of this excellent institution.

### BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

For 25 Years Says Mrs. J. D. Stoddart of Ashbury Park, N.J.—  
"Two Bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart Restored the Lost Treasure."

"For twenty five years I have been a great sufferer from heart disease, palpitation, dizziness and severe headaches. I saw Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised, and determined to try it. Two bottles have done wonders for me. The dizziness and palpitation are gone, the headaches have disappeared. I never cease telling my friends the wonderful benefit this great cure has been to me, and I cheerfully recommend it to any and everywhere." Sold by W. W. Bole.

### Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all kinds of itching piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

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Family Medicine of the Age.

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It has no equal, as a means of relieving pain. No medicine has ever yielded a more rapid relief to Fervent Pain-Killer—Superior Brand.  
Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "Pain-Killer." Sold everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents. Very Large Bottle 50 cents.

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Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowring.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-  
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All are cordially invited.

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Everybody welcome.

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Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11  
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;  
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Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8  
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The public are cordially invited. All  
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vent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All seats free. All persons invited and  
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### "Lady of the Snows."

A nation spoke to a nation,  
A queen sent word to a throne;  
Daughter am I in my mother's house,  
But mistress in my own.  
The gates are mine to open  
As the gates are mine to close,  
And I set my house in order,  
Said our Lady of the Snows.  
Neither with laughter nor weeping,  
Fear of the child's anathema,  
Solely under the monarch's law  
My white men go their ways,  
Not for the Gentile's clamour,  
Insult or threat of blows,  
How we kneel to Babel,  
Said our Lady of the Snows.  
My speech is clean and single,  
I talk of common things,  
Words of the wharf and market place  
And the ware the merchant brings,  
Favour to those I favour,  
But a stumbling block for my foes,  
Many there be that hate us,  
Said our Lady of the Snows.  
I called my chiefs to council,  
In the din of a troubled year,  
For the sake of a sign you would not see  
And a word you would not hear,  
This is our message and answer,  
This is the path we chose,  
For we be also a people,  
Said our Lady of the Snows.  
Carry the word to my sisters,  
To the queens of the east and south,  
I have proved faith in the heritage  
By more than the word of the mouth,  
But they that are wise may follow,  
Ere the world's war trumpet blows,  
But I, I am the first in the battle,  
Said our Lady of the Snows.  
A nation spoke to a nation,  
A queen sent word to a throne,  
Daughter am I in my mother's house,  
But mistress in my own.  
The gates are mine to open  
As the gates are mine to close,  
And I abide by my mother's house,  
Said our Lady of the Snows.  
—RUDYARD KIPLING.

## THE PRESS AND THE TARIFF

### What the Territorial Newspapers Think About the Tariff as It Affects the West.

The tariff reductions announced by  
Finance Minister Fielding last week  
practically mean that the Canadian  
tariff of 35 per cent. has been reduced  
to less than 25 per cent. In this, and  
in the simplification of the working  
basis of the tariff, the Liberal Govern-  
ment has redeemed to a great extent  
its pre-election pledges. Under the  
old tariff the West was made to suffer  
most severely. The cost of living was  
high. Struggling, pioneer settlers  
were called upon to pay outside prices  
for almost everything required on the  
farm or in the household, and hence  
the West did not progress in the way  
which the resources of the country  
warranted. The last census of the  
North-West showed disappointing re-  
sults. Where settlers, who are as a  
rule generally not too well blessed with  
this world's goods, find themselves tax-  
ed at every turn, it does not encourage  
the contentment and satisfaction which  
must travel in the same path with the  
pioneer in order to make him a  
good settler and a good citizen.

For the West the new tariff will

give the farmer cheaper binder twine,  
cheaper barbed wire, cheaper clothing,  
while there are slight reductions in  
sugars, in garden tools, and in several  
other articles.—*Medicine Hat News.*

The revised tariff bill introduced in  
the House of Commons a few days ago  
must be a great disappointment to the  
people of the North-West. It is just  
such a bill as we might have expected  
from a protectionist party, and in fact  
is not as liberal as the bill introduced  
two years ago by the Hon. Geo. E.  
Foster.

The slight reductions in agricultural  
implements is far more than counter-  
balanced by the reduction on iron and  
steel used by the manufacturer, so that  
the monopolist is profited more than  
ever. The reduction on coal oil of one  
cent, after all the noise made about it,  
is simply mockery and will not reduce  
the price of coal oil to the North West  
farmer, one iota.

It is estimated that the reduction of  
the duty on wheat will lower our price  
here by three cents a bushel, which will  
mean a heavy loss to the Manitoba and  
North West farmer.—*Grenfell Sun.*

The Liberal tariff is now before the  
country. Mr. Laurier once publicly  
announced that when the Liberals came  
into power they would "cut the head  
off protection at once and trample on its  
body." The Spectator only wishes to  
state facts; and it appears to us that  
the new tariff, as far as principle is con-  
cerned, leaves protection very much  
where it was. The vile body of pro-  
tection has not been trampled on, nor  
the head and front of its offending cut  
off. All that has been done is to give  
it a clean shave and a hair cut just to  
make it more presentable to the country  
and to alter the work of its physiog-  
nomy a little. We would be only too  
glad to welcome the Liberal tariff  
if it contained those features of relief  
which the farmers of the West demand,  
which they need and to which they are  
entitled. It would not be fair to say  
that nothing is offered the western  
farmer; but it is fair to say that  
more is taken from him than is given  
him. The balance is against him in  
the new legislation, and under the  
new tariff his last end will be worse  
than his first.—*Moosomin Spectator.*

A good many North-Westerners will  
feel at first some disappointment that  
the duties on implements and coal oil  
have not been more radically dealt with,  
but when the difficulties of the position  
have been fairly taken into considera-  
tion, we believe that a very large major-  
ity of the electors will consider that the  
Government has made an earnest and  
successful endeavor to give us a  
measure which, without interfering with  
established interest more than necessary,  
may fairly be taken as a great step for-  
ward in improving the fiscal system of  
the country.—*Qu'Appelle Vidette.*

We are somewhat curious to know  
what the Liberals as a whole think of  
the present position of the Liberal  
party in Parliament on the tariff ques-  
tion in view of the anti-election pledges  
The Government have found, as Con-  
servatives have always said they would  
find, that they cannot keep these anti-  
election pledges. They have not only  
had to adopt the much abused National  
Policy tariff as a whole, but owing to  
increased extravagance, they have been  
obliged to materially increase the  
duties in many respects.  
It may be said briefly that the  
policy of the new Government on the  
tariff question is a great disappointment  
to many Liberals, while it is a  
complete vindication of the policy  
pursued by the Conservative party for  
nearly 20 years.—*Macleod Gazette.*

While the duties on small tools have  
been very substantially reduced, there  
has been no increase in the tariff upon  
mowers and binders. While binding  
twine and barbed wire are to go upon  
the free list, the duty upon lumber has  
not been raised. And while the cut in  
the duty upon coal oil is only one cent  
in six, other regulations respecting the

transportation of coal oil have been  
changed so as to really effect a reduc-  
tion of three or four cents. These  
are merely minor details of the tariff—  
details, however, which are of great  
importance to the North-West Terri-  
tories. Looking at the new tariff bill  
as a whole, it can only be characterized  
as an extraordinarily bold endeavor to  
put into execution the promises of re-  
form upon which the Liberal party ap-  
peared to the Canadian electorate one  
year ago.

It is not too much to say that the  
country is delighted with the surprise  
which the new tariff bill is now that  
its scope and provisions are becoming  
more fully understood and appreciated  
—occasionally.—*Regina Leader.*

The new tariff was introduced by  
Finance Minister Fielding on Thursday  
and was received with great enthusiasm  
by all the Liberals in Parliament. The  
general impression is that the Govern-  
ment have done remarkably well with  
a very difficult subject.

Altogether the Government has  
done remarkably well, and justifies  
the enthusiasm of the Liberals which  
culminated in their singing the  
National Anthem at the close of the  
Finance Ministers great speech, which,  
according to reports was one of the  
finest ever delivered in Parliament.  
—*Prince Albert Advocate.*

It can, however, be easily seen at a  
glance that the tariff is not by any  
means what it was expected to be.  
Sir Richard Cartwright, whose very  
able speech we will publish next week,  
frankly admits that it is not by any  
means an ideal tariff and gives the  
assurance that the Government realizes  
this and "will not be too proud to cor-  
rect mistakes."

A casual glance at the new list re-  
veals a very large number of items at  
35 per cent. To domestic manufac-  
turers such a duty is highly protective.  
In fact it practically prohibits the  
competition of importation. It has nothing  
in common with the principle of tariff  
for revenue except when applied to  
articles not produced in the country,  
and then it becomes an excessively  
hardensome and unequal tax.

It is gratifying to the farmers of the  
West that binder twine and fence wire  
are to go upon the free list, and that a  
preference is to be given to imports  
from Great Britain, to the extent of one-  
fourth of the regular tariff. This is a  
very material reduction and should  
greatly stimulate our trans-Atlantic  
trade.

The reduction in coal oil, imple-  
ments, tools, etc., are altogether un-  
satisfactory.—*Regina Standard.*

### HEALTH'S PARADISE

Regained After Twenty Years'  
Torture From That Dread  
Disease, Catarrh—Hon. Geo.  
Taylor, of Scranton, Pa.,  
Tells the World What  
Dr. Agnew's Catarrh-  
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Done for Him.

"I was a martyr to catarrh for twenty  
years—tried every known remedy, but got  
little or no relief. Was troubled with con-  
stant dropping in the throat, terrible pains  
in my head, and my breath was very of-  
fensive. I was induced to give Dr. Agnew's  
Catarrhal Powder a trial and the result was  
magical. The first application cleared my  
head instantly. I persisted in its use and  
to-day I am a cured man, and it affords me  
pleasure to lend my testimony." Sold by  
W. W. Bole.

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I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number  
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am very much pleased with the effect and  
simplicity of its application.—W. H. Caldwell,  
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In CONSUMPTION and all LUNG  
DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD,  
COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE,  
DEBILITY, the benefits of this  
article are most manifest.  
By the aid of The "D. & L." Emulsion, I have got  
rid of a bad cough which had troubled me for  
over a year, and have gained considerably in  
weight. I find this Emulsion so well I was glad  
when the time came around to take it.  
T. H. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal  
50c. and \$1 per Bottle  
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o'd. Most of them die of some  
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very slowly; keep thin in flesh;  
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Cheap to buy, but diamonds in  
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40 doses in a vial. 20 cents at all  
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Of COD LIVER OIL combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This Emulsion contains a larger per centage of Cod Liver oil than any other similar preparation with which we are acquainted. It is therefore the remedy par excellence for lung trouble and all wasting diseases.

Yours for toilet soap.

W. W. BOLE.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Something dropped—in Quebec.

Get your picture taken at Lusk's studio.—Adv't.

Dr. Size, dentist, will be in Moose Jaw May 28th and 29th.

Wm. Stitt, general C. P. R. agent, paid Moose Jaw his regular fortnightly visit on Wednesday.

Mr. J. H. Wilcox has been appointed local agent for the Standard Life Assurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland.

W. A. Anderson, representing H. H. Tudger, fancy goods, of Toronto, was here for a couple of days this week.

A. L. Johnstone, of Winnipeg, was here for a couple of days this week in the interests of the Ames, Holden Co., manufacturers of light and shoes, Montreal.

Miss Annie McIntyre left last evening to spend her day with her parents at Regina. She will return to-morrow morning.

Mr. G. M. Annable will shortly remove to the ranch lately occupied by Mr. Harrison where he, along with Mrs. Annable and family, will reside during the summer.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented another very satisfactory budget to the Imperial Parliament. Trade has increased five per cent, the national debt has been reduced seven and a half millions and the surplus is nearly two and a half millions.

The following members of the Ride Association have been selected to shoot in the first Dominion League Match, which will be shot to-morrow at 5 a.m.: Jas. Mair, H. W. Carter, J. H. Wilcox, D. Morrison, T. Withrow, D. Moore, H. G. Hubbell, and Seymour Green (Capt.). Const Hilling will act as range officer.

One of our townsmen received the following important information in a private communication from Ottawa yesterday:—"Mr. Tarte, 20 Minister of Public Works, went out fishing the other day to McAdam's lake. All he got was twelve bullheads. Describing his experience to a lady: 'Oh,' he said, 'I went out to McAdam's lake and got twelve bullheads.'"

Rev. N. H. Russell, B.A., who has been laboring in the mission field of Central India for the past seven years, was a passenger on Sunday's express en route home to Winnipeg on a holiday, accompanied by Mrs. Russell and two children. Mr. Russell was a passenger on the Steamship Empress of China, and spent a couple of days with friends at Vancouver, after being released from the quarantine station. He is a graduate of Manitoba College and also of Knox College, Toronto, and was one of the first of the young men of the Province to volunteer for work in the foreign mission fields.

Toronto has the broadest of smiles all over its face. A correspondent of the London Daily Mail, Mr. Begler Wilson, says it "is the most beautiful city in North America." Just think of that. And he goes on: "It is as artistic as Boston, without Boston's compression; it is as clean and open as Philadelphia without Philadelphia's diffusion. Its public and private buildings have an architectural unity which Chicago and New York cannot boast; and Toronto has done what no other city of 200,000 has done—more than doubled its population in ten years." But the best is to come: "I do not exaggerate when I say that the women of Toronto are the prettiest and best dressed on the American continent." Let's all go to Toronto.

A. H. Agnew, of Winnipeg was at the Hall on Sunday.

R. C. Randall, of Regina, was again in Moose Jaw this week.

Geo. Lewis and J. H. Hargrave, Winnipeg, were in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. Harris left for the Kootenay this week, via horse back, tie pass and lake steamer.

T. C. Johnstone, Crown Prosecutor, and Sergt. Heffernan, arrived from Regina on business in connection with the Flack case.

The Winnipeg Commercial showed its usual enterprise by coming out this week on time, in spite of the destruction of its office by fire.

Asst. Supt. Milestone left on Sunday evening for St. Louis, where he will spend his holidays with relatives returning home in about three weeks' time.

On Sunday, May 16th, Mr. Wootton will conduct the following services:—Carmel, school house, 11 a.m.; Boharm, school house, 3 p.m.; Caron, school house, 7.30 p.m.

Tenders are being called for the supply of creamery butter to the North-West Mounted Police at Regina. A quantity of four hundred pounds more or less will be required monthly.

A London despatch states that the first portion of the Jubilee procession on the 22nd of June, will consist of the colonial Premiers, escorted by representatives of the colonial corps. Canada will take the lead.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—I have opened up my tent studio on Main Street, opposite the Presbyterian church, and am now prepared to execute all orders in any line in first-class style and at reasonable prices. Photos finished in Regina studio. Call early as my time is limited. W. C. Lusk.—Adv't.

The Ogilvie Milling Company's grain warehouse at Sintuluta burst on Friday last and several thousand bushels of No. 1 Hard wheat were spread out over the ground, some of it in the bottom of a slough near the warehouse. Mr. Simpson, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., had the wheat loaded into box cars.

The fools are not all dead. One of them borrowed a newspaper the other day and discovered an advertisement headed: "How to Make Pants Last." He sent fifty cents for instructions and in due time received the following: "Make the coat and vest first." At last accounts the simpleton was trying to recover his money by legal process.

Wm. D. Harrison, a rancher living some miles south of town, decided to leave this part of the country, and this week pulled his stakes and departed, with his wife and family, for the Dauphin district, where he will try his fortune. They are making the trip via prairie schooner, and calculate to reach their destination, a distance of about four hundred miles, in a month's time. They are taking with them considerable stock and effects, which necessarily makes traveling slow.

The recent changes announced in the C.P.R. management will not affect the divisions of the road as at present understood, so far as supervision of the sections by a general superintendent is concerned, and in this connection Mr. Marpole, formerly assistant under the late Superintendent Abbott, has been appointed general superintendent of the Pacific division and for the time being, the position of general superintendent of the Western division will be fulfilled by Mr. Whyte, in addition to his duties as manager of the lines. It is probable, however, that an appointment to this latter position will be made in the near future. The effect of these changes will be that the divisional reports previously received by the assistant general manager at Montreal will be sent in care of the western lines to Winnipeg and of the eastern lines to Montreal.

One of our townsmen received the following important information in a private communication from Ottawa yesterday:—"Mr. Tarte, 20 Minister of Public Works, went out fishing the other day to McAdam's lake. All he got was twelve bullheads. Describing his experience to a lady: 'Oh,' he said, 'I went out to McAdam's lake and got twelve bullheads.'"

Rev. N. H. Russell, B.A., who has been laboring in the mission field of Central India for the past seven years, was a passenger on Sunday's express en route home to Winnipeg on a holiday, accompanied by Mrs. Russell and two children. Mr. Russell was a passenger on the Steamship Empress of China, and spent a couple of days with friends at Vancouver, after being released from the quarantine station. He is a graduate of Manitoba College and also of Knox College, Toronto, and was one of the first of the young men of the Province to volunteer for work in the foreign mission fields.

Toronto has the broadest of smiles all over its face. A correspondent of the London Daily Mail, Mr. Begler Wilson, says it "is the most beautiful city in North America." Just think of that. And he goes on: "It is as artistic as Boston, without Boston's compression; it is as clean and open as Philadelphia without Philadelphia's diffusion. Its public and private buildings have an architectural unity which Chicago and New York cannot boast; and Toronto has done what no other city of 200,000 has done—more than doubled its population in ten years." But the best is to come: "I do not exaggerate when I say that the women of Toronto are the prettiest and best dressed on the American continent." Let's all go to Toronto.

**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 Years the Standard.

D. Hossack and D. A. Stewart, both of Winnipeg, were in town one day this week.

J. A. Kinsella, of the Dominion Dairy Department, Regina, visited Moose Jaw on Sunday.

The Board of management of the Methodist Sunday School held their annual meeting last night to elect officers for the ensuing year.

Some dentists speak of the rooms in which they receive their patients as "parlors." But they ought to call them "drawing-rooms."

The Liberal sweep in Quebec has buried the Mahitoba school question so deep that it could not be resurrected by even the authority of Mgr. Merry del Val.

The Saturday Nor'Wester cartoon shows the Manitoba farmer as sick from eating freight rate pudding and protection pie. The latter is rather an admission for the Nor'Wester.

Mrs. Tupper Vance left yesterday morning for Medicine Hat, to spend a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Conductor Gordon, of the Medicine Hat Cannore run.

Mr. J. W. Ferguson has finished the repairing of Main street sidewalk leading up to the C.P.R. depot. New stringers have been put in and the walk has been raised to an even level.

Mr. Hugh Ferguson and Mr. Ross left for the Kootenay district Wednesday morning to see the British Columbia gold fields and to dispose of a car of stock which they took with them. They expect to return in about three weeks' time.

A knotty point has just been settled by the Supreme Court of Canada. By the new ruling, persons married in Canada, who go to the United States for divorce and then return are guilty of a bigamous act and liable to the penalty inflicted by the Criminal Code.

The Epworth League are preparing a special literary and musical programme for their meeting next Monday night. A leading feature of the evening's entertainment will be a paper on "Macbeth," by Mr. A. M. Fenwick, M. A. A cordial invitation is extended to all. A collection will be taken in aid of the funds of the society.

The provincial legislature of British Columbia has, by a vote of 19 to 10, passed a decisive change in the mineral act, under which any person requiring free miner's rights must not only be over 18, but also be either a British subject or else declare an intention so to become. The change will be popular with Canadian and British born residents of British Columbia, but the United States miners will not relish this adoption of the Pacific province of their own western States policy of preferring the subject native born or naturalized, to the alien, as regards the obtaining of most valuable privileges.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 trees, plants and cuttings have been sent out from the Indian Head Experimental Farm this spring, and it has required the utmost exertion of the staff to keep up with the demands made upon them. All the Brome grass seed was sold out before February, and Mr. MacKay informs us that twenty times the quantity could easily have been disposed of. Bush fruits have also been in great demand. The Brome grass plots are already deep in verdure, while the shelter belts are getting well into leaf. Everything is well advanced as usual, but a good rain would suit the shallow ground.

**FREE \$1,840 IN PRIZES**  
as follows—  
12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles  
Value \$1,200.  
"GENDRON" guaranteed one of the best wheels made, sold by D. R. ADAMS, Winnipeg.  
AND  
24 Gold Watches  
Value \$600  
Ladies' or Gent's size, Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed time-keepers.  
—AND—  
12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar  
Value \$40.00  
A TOTAL VALUE OF \$1,840  
Given away in one year  
FOR  
**ROYAL CROWN**  
SOAP WRAPPERS.  
Prizes will be awarded first of each month, commencing March 1st. Save your Royal Crown Soap Wrappers and send for particulars to  
Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

Mrs. C. D. Fisher paid the Capital a visit yesterday.

J. H. Bastedo and W. A. Gray, of Toronto, registered at the dining hall on Saturday.

J. F. Dickson, W. W. Ferguson, and J. D. Brock, of Winnipeg, were in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Walter Scott, of Rush Lake, was in town a few days this week as the guest of her sister-in-law.

J. N. McDonald, an old resident of Moose Jaw, and later of Calgary, has left Calgary for the Kootenay.

It is reported that Archbishop Langevin will be transferred from St. Boniface to St. Albert, N.W.T.

It is rumored that the C.P.R. work train will commence this season's operations on this division sometime next week.

Short, sharp and decisive was the war between Greece and Turkey. Greece has accepted the mediation of the powers.

Harry Sykes, of Moose Jaw, line man for Dominion Telegraphs, was in town on Monday, having come in from a trip to Battleford.—Regina Leader.

Mr. Lenox, of Toronto, was in town this week representing the boot and shoe establishment of Harvey Van Norman & Co. He returned last evening.

The triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy has been renewed for six years. Germany and Austria have joined in the demand for intervention between Greece and Turkey.

Norman Campbell, late of the Indian office, Regina, and Thos. Hourie, "the man who captured Reil," passed through Saturday morning for the Yukon, to try their fortunes in the gold fields.

There are now no vacant Dominion constituencies. The bye-elections held last week filled all the open ones. In the House of Commons the parties stand:—Liberals 124, Conservatives 81, Patrons 4, Independents 4,—total 213.

Rev. J. A. Carmichael returned home on Saturday last after conducting well-attended meetings in the Presbyterian church every night during the week. Rev. Mr. Cameron continued the meetings alone this week, being unable to secure outside assistance.

Pat Gallin, fireman, on the Prince Albert branch, has been notified to hold himself in readiness to take charge of a steam shovel which will be operated at Vermilion Bay this summer. Fireman McNeil has been transferred to the Prince Albert branch.

Charter mongering will soon be a defunct industry. Hon. Mr. Blair declares that he will approve the incorporation of no railway companies until evidence is adduced to show that they have means to carry out the object of their incorporation. Mr. Blair is evidently the right man in the right place.

Old Sol will do himself proud in this region for Jubilee Day, shining for no less than sixteen hours and twenty-one minutes. He will cast his first light on the bunting that will be then floating on the breeze in honor of Her Majesty's long reign at 4:20 a.m., and will keep constant watch over it until 8:41 p.m.

An alleged gold mining company wrote to Sir Henri Joly asking permission to use his name as a promoter, and offering in return a gift of 20,000 shares, valued at 10c. per share. Sir Henri replied: "If I had the least intention of taking shares in your company, your offer would be sufficient to dissuade." That was a proper answer. Too many public men have shown a lack of respect for their names by selling them to doubtful companies, the purchase price being worthless stock.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Government is considering the advisability of sending a detachment of Mounted police to the head of Lynn Canal, which is the landing point for the commencement of the overland route to the waters of the Yukon river whence navigation commences for the gold regions. The Police would combine customs duty with other service; and it is thought they would collect on American goods entering the country more than enough to pay their maintenance.

Hon. Mr. Tarte being interviewed regarding the Liberal victory in Quebec was jubilant over Mr. Marchand's success. "Those," said the Minister of Public Works, "who claimed that the vote in Quebec on the 23rd of June last was a snatch verdict, must now be thoroughly satisfied that the feeling in the province is Liberal. Conservatives of the Cartier school have forever dissociated themselves from the present Conservative party. It is plainly evident that the electors in the province of Quebec are determined to have political freedom and to enjoy all rights as British subjects, who fail to see this must be blind to the verdict of the 23rd of June last and again emphasized by the voice of the people yesterday."

OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 5c

# Gentlemen's Spring Fashions.

Gentlemen no doubt about this time will be considering the question of a new suit of clothes.

We Can Furnish Latest Fabrics in Scotch and English Goods.

We can furnish the above goods and quote prices as low as you can get anywhere consistent with good workmanship and material.

R. L. SLATER,

Fashionable Clothier.

## Come Now, Try Them!

An offer every reader of THE TIMES should appreciate. This offer stands open until March 1st, and not later. There will be sent to any address in Canada (postpaid), 2 boxes of that famous remedy, "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pebbles," for the small sum of 25 cents only. Weak men, women and delicate girls, who want blood in their veins, be strong and be in the best of health, should now grasp this wonderful offer in a lifetime. Let us see if you shall take advantage of this price by addressing now and at once. Allison Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.  
P. S.—Remember "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pebbles" retail for 65c. single box. Never was such an offer made by any firm in Canada as this one. SEND NOW. 32-39

## WANTED.

Wanted at once, good bedroom girl. Apply MRS. HOLT, Ottawa Hotel. 42tf

## WANTED.

Four second hand wagons wanted. Those having any to sell can communicate with CHAS. REID, Swift Current. 45 47p

## CULTURED LADIES

With force of character, needing to earn money, can learn how to do so in a good cause. Address, JABEZ GALLOWAY, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED.

Industrious persons of either sex with good character and common school education, can obtain employment for two months in this community. S. M. FRY, Toronto, Ont.

## AGENTS.

I am just starting the best thing for money making you have seen for many a day. Your name and address will bring the golden information. R. P. GLASGOW, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address NEW IDEAS CO., Brantford, Ont.

## NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified that when firing is in progress at the Rifle Butts (and only then) a red flag will be displayed at each end of the Range. MOOSE JAW RIFLE ASSOCIATION. 44

## AGENTS.

"The best Popular Life of Her Majesty I have ever seen," writes Lord Lorne about "Queen Victoria." Sales unprecedented. Easy to make five dollars daily. Big commission. Outfit free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Toronto.

## OST.

One dark brown horse, six years old, disfigured nose; one bay horse, five years old, crooked white strip on face, and white collar marks on shoulder, branded "A" on left shoulder. Any information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received. FRED W. GREEN. 44tf

## BULL FOR SERVICE.

A thoroughbred shorthorn bull, "Thorax Lad," bred by F. C. Selkirkson, of Beaufort, Ont., will be kept for service on Sec. 16, Tp. 18, R. 26. Terms: \$2.00. Special terms made with those having a number of cows. R. MOORE, Prop. 39tf.

## STRAYED

Strayed from my stables, Moose Jaw, on or about April 19th, two heifer calves about seven months old. One spotted red and white and one a light grey. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received. R. H. RIDDELL. 43-45

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

## The Cheapest and Quickest - ROUTE -

## OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.	
Nimritian—Allan Line.....	May 8
Parisian—Allan Line.....	May 15
Scotman—Dominion Line.....	May 8
Labrador—Dominion Line.....	May 22
Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line.....	May 12
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line.....	May 19
FROM NEW YORK.	
Majestic—White Star Line.....	May 5
Germanic—White Star Line.....	May 12
St. Paul—American Line.....	May 5
St. Louis—American Line.....	May 12
Lucania—Cunard Line.....	May 8
Etruria—Cunard Line.....	May 15
Laurentian—Allan Line—From	
Portland direct.....	May 1
Statens-Norway—Allan Line.....	May 12
Mongolian—Allan Line.....	May 28
Southark—Red Star Line.....	May 5
Nordland—Red Star Line.....	May 12
Cabin, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Intermediate, \$30 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.	
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.	
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.	
Or to WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, C.P.R. Office, Winnipeg.	

**BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla**  
Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.  
**BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla**  
Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.  
**BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla**  
Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for  
**BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla**  
WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL 50c